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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 5TH DECEMBER.

THE ministerial crisis in France due to the late military scandals has given occasion to some mobbing. "A sharp skirmish took place on the 1st instant between the mob, among whom were a number of Anarchists, and the mounted Guard in the Place de la Concorde. The rioters threw stones at the Guards, who charged them with drawn sabres. Many persons were injured by being thrown down and trampled on by the horses." Anarchists are apt to take all possible occasions of raising the people against constituted authority, and English and Irish Anarchists are by no means unique.

M. SADI CARNOT, who was Minister of Finance under M. de Freycinet, has been elected President of the French Republic with 616 votes. M. Ferry and M. de Freycinet withdrew from the candidature after the result of the first ballot had been declared.

SOME details regarding the election of the President have transpired. The first ballot gave M. Ferry 212 votes, and M. de Freycinet 76. M. de Freycinet thereupon withdrew from the contest in order to avoid splitting the Republican vote. The result of the ballot, though unexpected, is generally welcomed as averting the disorders which it was feared would result from the election of M. Ferry, who is not at all popular.

THE Irish coercion is progressing. Mr. Edward Harrington, Member for West Kerry, and his brother Mr. Timothy Harrington, Member for the Harbour Division of Dublin and Secretery to the National League, have been arrested for publishing a report of the doings of the League. The charge of publishing a report of the meeting of the National League against Mr. T. D. Sullivan, Mayor of Dublin, in the meanwhile has been re-heard, and Mr. Sullivan has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment. Mr. E. Harrington has since shared his fate and has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

THE Viceroy arrived at Lahore on the 3rd instant, His Excellency's visit to Lahore was not marked by any special functions, and passed off without any event as regards ceremonials.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Times of India* states that the correspondent of the *Standard* at St. Petersburg notifies that the marking of the Afghan boundary is proceeding satisfactorily.

THE Political Agent, Colonel Walker, invested the Maharaja of Udaipur with the insignia of the Grand Commander of the Star of India last Saturday.

THE Ross-Morgan case of Madras, unable to injure the principals, is about to recoil on one of the seconds. One Dr. George Smith, of Ootcamund, had volunteered his evidence of a questionable nature in favour of the defendant and was severely censured by the Chief Justice, who recommended his conduct to the tender mercies of his professional brethren. The "brethren" have taken the hint and have called upon the Doctor for an account of his conduct, which, it is said, may probably be the subject of an official enquiry.

IT is a curious fact that Australia should consume actually one-third more of Indian-grown tea than India itself consumes; but of a total growth of about 86,000,000 lbs of tea—the produce of the year's crop in India—only 1,500,000 lbs. will remain for consumption in India, while 2,000,000 lbs. will go to Australia, and 82,500,000 lbs. to England. This last supply is nearly 10 per cent. greater than the quantity sent to England from India last year.

THE Queen has issued an order that the Jubilee medal, of which about a thousand have been given away, is to rank above all war medals, and is always to be worn on full-dress occassions.

IN response to an appeal made by the President of the lately established Behar Sanskrit Sajjivani a society formed for the improvement and advancement of Sanskrit learning in Behar, the Maharaja of Hatwa has given a donation of Rs. 1,000, and at a meeting of pundits held at Sonepur during the late fair, Rs. 300 were subscribed.

TUESDAY, 6TH DECEMBER.

UPPER BURMA is generally reported quiet. An attack on the police post of Lebya near Popa mountain was made by the rebels last week. The enemies were driven off with a loss of 18 killed. The idea of quietude under ever recurring circumstances like those is rather queer.

GENERAL LOW has gone up the Chindwin to arrange details for the routes of the columns which are to take the Yaw country, which has been much harassed by dacoits since last cold weather.

THE marriage of Lord Herbrand Russell with Miss Tribe will take place at Barrackpore in February, when his Lordship will resign his appointment on the Viceregal staff and proceed home. The news though old is by no means stale and worth reproducing as an item of the Metropolitan Court Journal.

IT is announced that the Indian Midland Railway Company will take over and work the line to Itarsi, connecting Bhopal with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, as soon as the line has been put in good order.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the reorganization of the Madras Revenue Survey Department, by which a large number of hands will be thrown out or placed on the pension list. The entire establishment will be graded, as an incentive to work and as a means of securing thoroughly competent men.

ONE of the most terrible scourges in the Further East is the disease known as beriberi, which is defined by medical writers as anæmia complicated with dropsical effusions. In Netherlands-India beri-beri is as constant a visitor as cholera is in British India. Recently the disease broke out in Atchin and committed serious ravages amongst the troops and the population; and last autumn the Netherlands Government despatched a medical mission to inquire into the causes of the disease and to devise a remedy. Professor C. A. Pikelharing, who is at the head of the mission, has not yet been long enough out to pronounce a decided opinion regarding the pathology of the disease, but in a preliminary letter which he has addressed to the editor of the *Netherlands Medical Journal*, and which has been reproduced by the Government of Bombay for the information of the Surgeon-General and the Military Department, he advances the theory that the dread malady is caused by a saprophytic organism which develops itself in the soil and in houses where many persons are congregated. Assuming that there is good foundation for this opinion he thinks that a good deal may be done to counteract the effects of the disease by a strict observance of cleanliness. The theory that beri-beri is caused by a saprophytic organism in the soil is opposed to the opinion held by the Surgeon-General with the Government of India Dr. Moore, who has carefully studied the pathology of the disease, advances the theory in his book on the "Diseases of India" that beri-beri is a form of scurvy, though he quotes Chevers as holding a contrary opinion.

M. NOTOVITCH' of the *Novoe Vremya*, who went some time ago from Kashmir to Ladak, and was bent on going from Ladak to Yarkund and back by Central Asia and Persia to St. Petersburg, reappeared the other day at Srinagar. He had met with a bad fall from his horse, it appears, when nearing Leh and had to abandon his plans. He is now at Bombay, where he takes ship for Europe.

AFTER the supression of a news-paper for commenting adversely on the Nizam's offer to the Government of India, a modified form of the Gagging Act is talked of as likely to be introduced in Hyderabad. The *Deccan Times* understands that his Highness' Government has nominated a Committee to draw up a set of rules for the future regulation of printing presses and newspapers in Hyderabad. Attention to the want of any law on the subject in these dominions, our contemporary remarks, has been excited by the extraordinary growth of journalism here, Native and European, that has characterised the past few years, and upon which we had lately occasion to remark. The need of some precautionary measures in this direction has also probably been suggested by this fact, that a tendency has exhibited itself in some quarters to abuse the Liberty of the Press—a phrase which must be accepted, under the most favourable circumstances, with some reservation when spoken of in connection with an autocratic Government such as that of Hyderabad." In certain quarters this will be regarded as a fresh indication of loyalty.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

Truth states that Prince Victor will serve for a few months on the Duke of Connaught's staff next year.

MR. PHELPS, the American Minister, would like to have a "Professorship of Silence" endowed at all educational institutions to teach people the lost art of holding their tongues. He *made a speech* in support, of this idea at Nottingham on the 2nd of November! Silence is not likely to be introduced on this side of the grave, but we may reckon upon interminable talk in praise of silence.

THE Indian Opium Revenue is once more threatened. The Governor of Chekiange has submitted a memorial to Pekin, suggesting that the native grown opium in his province should be taxed to half the amount imposed on foreign opium, the revenue from the tax to be applied to the support of the local defensive forces. The quality of the Indian opium will, however, beat the home produce, and therein lies the hope of equillibrium.

THE Sha of Persia is about to visit Europe once more. It is reported from Teheran that the Shah's departure for Europe is fixed for the 4th April next. His Majesty will first visit St. Petersburg, then Berlin, London, Paris and Rome. In Vienna he will be the guest of the Emperor. From Vienna he will return to Persia by way of Buda Pesth and Constantinople. The entire journey will last four months. Do not alarmists smell a Russo-Persian alliance in this tour, when the first item on the itenary is St. Petersburg?

CHUNAR is mentioned as the future residence of Ayub Khan. Very cheering abode no doubt.

EARL Spencer has postponed his visit to India owing to political exigencies.

A SINGULAR petition has been addressed by a group of Vienna citizens to the municipal council. They propose that in order to procure permanent relief for pauper school children there should be a tax on bachelors. This tax would only be applied to unmarried men in a position to keep a family. The petition says:—"If all those who are exempted from military service on account of physical infirmity are obliged to pay a tax, why should those be spared who voluntarily shirk other obligations to the State?" What would our reformers say to this.?

A BENARES correspondent writes:—"The timing of the O. and R. trains is causing a deal of dissatisfaction to the people, and I think the Company would do well to consult the interests and convenience of the people they serve. The opening of the new bridge to the public has in no way helped the goods traffic across the river. On the contrary, it has impeded such traffic, as I believe there is an order prohibiting the passage of goods across the bridge at night. In fact, the Magistrate of the district has deemed it advisable to address the Railway authorities on the subject. Passenger trains are invariably late, and in short, the whole system of timing and conveyance requires thorough and speedy revision." The Company would do well to look to the matter before the Viceroy goes to Benares to open the Dufferin Bridge.

THE value of celluloid, another new form of compressed paper for use in India, especially on railways, it is thought has hardly yet been appreciated as it deserves. In no other country, probably, is rolling stock tried by such extremes of climate. To remain, say, a year in the damp atmosphere of Bengal, and then to take a turn in an arid desert like Sind, or in the Dekkan, is enough to ruin the best railway carriages that could possibly be made of wood. By making them of celluloid, cracking and shrinking would be avoided, with the further

advantage that the old material could always be worked up again. The worn out carriages could be converted into pulp, which could be cleaned and remoulded with as small a percentage of waste as iron. Celluloid can either be made extra strong for important parts, or pressed into planks or logs which can be cut with a chisel like wood. It is thus a pre-eminently useful material.

THURSDAY, 8TH DECEMBER.

A CONTEMPORARY hears on good authority, that there is truth in the rumour that General Sir H. Prendergast, V. C., is to be confirmed in the appointment of British Resident in Mysore.

AN International Exhibition of inventions and systems for preventing or extinguishing fires in theatres was to be opened on the 25th ultimo, in the Municipal Pavilion in the Champs Elysees, Paris. There are to be theatrical performances with sham fires.

ALL the trains on the Lehigh Valley Railroad between New York and Easton are now equipped with apparatus for telegraphing while in motion. The operator's office is in the baggage-car, where is also the apparatus for carrying the current by induction to the wires along the road. When shall we have the system in India?

SIX and a half tons of diamonds—valued at about forty million sterling, have, we are informed, been extracted from four African mines alone in the course of the last few years. Is there any bull or bear advertisment in this announcement?

THE latest news from Mr. Stanley is gratifying. Difficulties of transport and Commissariat were still encountered; but the health of the expeditionary force was good, the natives were friendly, and Mr. Stanley was anticipating an early communication with Emin Pasha. Still, the news is terribly long in reaching us. The present information, published in London on the 7th of November, comes down no later than the 8th of August, and naturally the interval will grow still longer as Mr. Stanley penetrates further into the interior. If all went as was anticipated on the 8th of August, Mr. Stanley must have reached Wadelai months ago; indeed, the next event we shall probably hear of will be the meeting of Stanley and Emin.

WHEN last season a young "debutante" appeared at a fashionable dance in a dress trimmed with a flight of stuffed canaries, and another lady flitted about with parrots' heads glaring at the beholder from all parts of her gorgeous costume, it was thought that the fashion could not go much further in its use of the "dumb creation." The summit, however, was not yet reached, as the following item of news from Paris plainly shows:—A favourite dress at fancy dress balls this winter will undoubtedly be the black cat costume—a low necked and sleeveless corsage and tunic in gold yellow satin, cut in one in the Princesse style. The latter is looped over a short underskirt in black velvet, and is bordered with a row of little figures of Napoleon cut of black velvet. On the left side of the corsage is placed a large stuffed black cat, the tail curving over the wearer's shoulder, while the outstretched forelegs of the animal claw up one side of the overskirt. Long black gloves reaching above the elbow, gold-yellow silk stockings, and black satin slippers complete the toilette. How would our Kaminis look with a feline rider on their shoulders!

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* has received a telegram from Gopal Chunder Chatterjee, Finance Minister at Faridkot, stating that His Highness has no connection with the Nanak Panth Parkash Sabha, which recently exhibited a photograph of Dhulip Singh.

IN 1885, the first year of the existence of the divorce law in France, the number of divorces pronounced for people living in Paris alone was one thousand two hundred and forty-two. The rich quarters are those in which the inhabitants have applied most freely for divorce. Necessarily, for civilization is the most rampant there. Oh, for the day when our reformers will enable us to announce such a mark of civilization among Indians!

LORD REAY and his suite have been kept out of Bombay this season by the exigencies of the Defence Committee. A large part of the grounds round the Government residence of Malabar Point are required for the construction of batteries in addition to those that already exist in the immediate vicinity of the Governor's drawing-room. The entrance avenue has been brought into requisition, and a new roadway will have to be made to give access to the house. When the batteries are finished, the discharge of guns for practice or other purposes will render the place uninhabitable for any Governor with Secretaries and Aides-de-Camp who are not already deaf. Neither windows nor mirrors can survive the detonation. Besides the artillery-men to man the guns will want accomodation, which will have to be obtained in the garden close to the batteries. Powder magazines and live shells cannot be safely placed where all Bombay society are assembled and for balls parties. Clearly the dancing days of the Malbar Point house are nearly done. A new Government House must be provided." So broods a Bombay gossip.

FRIDAY, 9TH DECEMBER.

IT is stated that the Secretary of State has ordered the reinstatement of Dr. Leitner in his offices at Lahore, or the grant to him of ample compensation in lieu thereof. Further, that the Punjab Government will lose no time in protesting strongly against this order. The indifatiguable doctor! But a contemporary hears that there is no truth in the rumour.

HER MAJESTY the Queen received his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda at Windsor Castle on Saturday. last. At the close of the audience the Queen invested the Gaekwar with the insignia of a Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India, and also presented him with a medallion portrait of herself.

THE town of Bisignano in Calabria has been destroyed by an earthquake. Twenty dead bodies have been extricated from the ruined buildings, but many others are reported to be missing. The shock, which was very severe, has done considerable damage also to several villages in the vicinity.

MR. M. P. Gasper, the well-known Advocate of the Calcutta High Court, has returned from England and resumed practice.

IT is said that the Viceroy will hold a Chapter of the Indian Empire in Calcutta during January.

PATIALA must be prospering immensely under the Regency. The offer of the Durbar in aid of State defences has not exhausted its coffers it seems, and it has resources left yet for prosecution of what we call productive public works. We are told that the Durbar is about to start a broadguage line between Patiala and Bathinda, a distance of about 100 miles.

ACCORDING to a wonderful piece of news which the *Kleine Zeitung* has unearthed from the *Telegram* of Minneapolis, there is no Emperor William. This newspaper professes to have a special correspondent in Berlin who makes the following marvellous disclosures:—"Three years ago, he says, the Emperor William died. There are only four or five persons in the world who know that he was dead. These include Prince Bismarck, the correspondent of the *Telegram*, and the Crown Prince. It is explained that it is necessary for the security of Bismarck's great work to conceal from the German people the death of their monarch. The person who represents the Emperor on State occasions is an old schoolmaster named Karl Sommerman, who is himself in very bad health."

THE Queen has now thirty grand-children, and four great-grand-children. But it is unfortunately not a happy family.

THIS month, says the *Scotsman*, for the second time in its history, the *Century* Magazine will publish an edition of 250,000. What idea of littleness does the figure suggest to us of the Indian Press.

AN exhibition in connection with the centenary of Mary Queen of Scots is to be held in Edinburgh. The Queen has promised to contribute the Mary Stuart relics in the royal collection. And Mary was beheaded!

"THE Leibig Extract of Beef Company has 15,000,000 of dollars invested at Fray Bentos, a little town on the Uruguay River, where it consumes half a million head of cattle a year, and pays dividends of 24 per cent. The London and River Plate Frozen Meat Company is becoming a greater commercial octopus as the Standard Oil Company, and is now shipping 7,000 carcasses a week to England on refrigerator ships constructed for the purpose." Can the society for the prevention of the slaughter of cows ever hope to cope with figures like these?

To people living in the tropics there is something very tempting in the accounts of a new American invention, the Eureka Refrigerator, by which ice can be produced automatically. In Baltimore, we are told, "where the process was first started and put in practical use, a room has been fitted amongst others of 56 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 10 feet high, and no trouble is found in keeping the temperature at 36 to 38 degrees at a cost of less than half that formerly paid for ice, whilst the cold obtained is more satisfactory by reason of the air being perfectly dry. The salt used is nitrate of ammonia, which can always be procured in any quantity at from 2d. to 3d. per pound, and can be re-used with a loss of about one per cent. by simple evaporation."

SATURDAY, 10TH DECEMBER.

THE Admiralty authorities at Hongkong have advertised in the newspapers there offering a reward of $200 for satisfactory proof of the fate of H. B M.'s gunboat *Wasp*.

THE Irish question is far form being near to solution. The 'demonstrations' continue and are not unfrequently of a sanguinary character. Some serious rioting took place in Limerick on the 27th of November. The mob stoned the police, who at last charged them, inflicting injuries on many persons.

THE war rumours of Germany are not wholly without foundation. The Emperor William received the Presidents of the Reichstag in audience, and in reply to an address said that Germany was desirous that peace be maintained in Europe, but that she was perfectly prepared on all points to repel any attacks that might be made on her, from any quarter.

As the journey to Kohat for so large a party as that following in the train of the Viceroy involves much trouble, and as the programme of the visit so fully occupied the time as to be likely to create inconvenience, it has been determined to abandon the trip. Sir Frederic Roberts and staff, however, have left for Kohat according to their programme.

THE office of the Superintendent of Pensions in Calcutta is likely to be abolished before long, it is said.

IT is thought that the Sikkim troubles will be settled by the Chinese Government without recourse to active measures on the part of our Government. That is wisely said.

SIR SALAR JUNG, a contemporary learns, has been allowed to reside at Aurungabad, where he has a family residence. Aurungabad, although in the Nizam's dominions, is four hundred miles from the capital. The Nawab has determined to withdraw from political circles for a time, until the present Minister becomes more popular and more firmly settled.

BOMBAY and Karachi are to have their defence works strengthened. A torpedo boat is being built for the defence of Calcutta. This looks like business.

IN the course of last year it was remarked (the Peste correspondent of the *Standard* says) that many deaths took place among the young farmers belonging to the villages of Syrmia, the most eastern part of Croatia. In each case it was found that death occurred soon after marriage. An inquiry was accordingly ordered by the authorities, which has resulted in proving that the young men had been poisoned by their wives, who thus inherited their houses and farms. Seven young widows in the village of Bingula and an old woman who had prepared and sold posion to them were arrested. But the Madames de Villefort of civilized capitals understand Toxicology no worse. With consensual marriage once put in practice we may expect some thing like it in India. People are not wanting who say, maliciously of course, that widow burning was resorted to to prevent husband-poisoning.

THE tea planters of the Kachar District had specially manufactured and packed small boxes of choice tea respresenting the growth and manufacture of each garden, which were forwarded through the Government of India to her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India as a loyal offering on the occasion of her Majesty's Jubilee. The boxes were made of tin specially imported from England; and each box bore an inscription containing the name of the garden. An illumined address, signed by the planters, accompanied the presentation. Messrs. Barry & Co., of this city, acted for the planters. A communication has been recieved by Messrs. Barry & Co., from the Government of India acknowledging the gift.

IT is said that, with a view to encourage female medical education, a Mahomedan gentleman of Dacca has placed the sum of Rs. 2,500 at the disposal of the authorities of the Education Department for the creation of a fund for maintaining an omnibus and a pair of horses for the use and convenience of the female medical students.

THE Crystal Palace *Cat* Show opened with 400 animals. These were divided into fifty-two classes including short-haired, long-haired, tortoise-shell, varieties of brown, blue, red, silver, and spotted tabby, pure blacks and whites, Chinchillas, tailless Manxes, but no tortoiseshell Tom. So high ha interest in cats run that a "Cat Club" has been started.

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THE INDAIN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)

(SESSION 1887-8.)

PRACTICAL CLASS in Physics under Babu Jagadish Chunder Bose, B. Sc., on *Wednesday*, the 14*th Inst.*, at 3-30 P. M.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry for LADIES, under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Thursday*, the 15*th Inst.*, at 4. P. M.

LECTURE by Dr. Rajanikanta Sen, on *Friday* the 16*th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

Subject: Carbon and its Compounds.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday*, the 17*th Inst.*, at 4 P. M.

Subject: Aluminuim and Chromium.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
December 10th, 1887. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1887.

PROFESSOR WALLACE ON INDIAN AGRICULTURE.

Last summer, Mr. Robert Wallace, Professor of Agriculture and Rural Economy in the University of Edinburgh, paid a visit to India for agricultural research. Mr. Wallace had another object in view on undertaking a tour in this country. He formerly held the office of Professor of Agriculture at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester. In that capacity he had to teach the Civilians, whom the Governments of Bombay and the Punjab had sent to the College to study English agriculture, as well as the Bengali youths who had succeeded in obtaining the Agricultural Scholarships founded by the Bengal Government. Mr. Wallace was naturally anxious to ascertain in what work his pupils from India were engaged and what they were doing in the way of improving Native methods and practices. He considered it to be a duty, to his own reputation as a teacher and to the English scientific training imparated at Cirencester, to come out to this country and personally determine whether Government had given his pupils any opportunity of scoring success, or if the system under which they were trained was to blame for their failure. With these objects in view, Mr. Wallace landed at Bombay in the beginning of May last, and spent four months in visiting different parts of the country. During this period he stopped at not less than forty important centres to collect information and to see for himself what was being done. In a lecture recently delivered to his class at the Edinburgh University, Mr. Wallace conveyed to his pupils the impressions of his Indian tour. This observation on Indian agriculture, coming as they do from a specialist, possesses a peculiar interest and value for the people of this country.

It is only natural that in studying the subject of Indian agriculture Mr. Wallace's special attention should be drawn to the characters and points of the various indigenous breeds of cattle. He tells us that the best specimens of a number of these are really magnificent, showing distinct signs of great care having been at one time devoted to their management. He points out that the efforts made frequently to improve the Indian cattle by crossing with different kinds of English bulls have universally failed utterly, and will continue to do so. The reason is obvious. Indian cattle are bred for sinew, while English cattle are mainly bred for butcher-meat. The predominating tendencies in the two races of cattle being thus in diametrically opposite directions, they can not be crossed with satisfactory results. Mr. Wallace expresses his deep regret, which we fully share, that some of the best breeds of Indian cattle are deteriorating. He says:—"Among the many difficulties ahead in the track of Indian Government, I look to this degeneration of the indigenous breeds as likely to occupy a prominent place. Cattle are of greater importance to India than they are to Great Britain. If by one fell swoop the cattle of the British Isles were annihilated, the wants of the public could be supplied from other sources, and in a few years, with less inconvenience than most of us imagine; but it is not so in India. Cattle there supply nearly all the motor power of the farms, conditions and circumstances are alike unsuitable for the employment either of horses or of the steam engine. In short, nothing, not even foreign cattle, can be substituted for Indian cattle to do the work for which they are now mainly bred and kept. The poverty of the cultivators, or ryots, associated with carelessness in breeding, is one leading cause in the increasing degeneracy of the cattle of India, and the opening up of the country by railways has diminished the demand for cattle employed in crossing." In a purely agricultural country like India where more than three-fourths of the entire population depend on land for the means of subsistence, the fact that the indigeneous breeds of cattle are deteriorating in quality cannot but be a matter of deep regret. Mr. Wallace is quite right in saying that the poverty of the cultivators is one leading cause in the increasing degeneracy of the cattle of India. Another potent cause is, to our thinking, the diminution of pasture land, owing to the operations connected with forest conservancy. These operations, it is notorious, have deprived the cultivators of the rights of grazing their cattle in forests—rights which they had from time immemorial enjoyed. We hope our enthusiastic agricultural reformers will take note of Mr. Wallace's observation that foreign cattle cannot be substituted for Indian cattle, and that the circumstances of the country do not admit of the employment of the steam-engine.

On the varied question of ploughs Mr. Wallace makes the following remarks:—"The unsuccessful efforts, not yet quite given up, made to introduce English or iron ploughs that turn over the soil, is an excellent illustration of the lines on which such trials have been made. With very few insignificant exceptions, the land is worked in a condition which debars the use of any implement which would turn up the wet soil from below to bake into a hard, air-dried brick in the hot sun, and which would at the same time bury without hope of recovery, the fine powdery surface tilth, which is of the very first importance in the planting of nearly all farm crops. We have heard much of the efficacy of deep ploughing; but if the surface tilth has to be sacrificed, to secure this (which would be the case if the soil was turned up at the usual time of cultivation immediately before planting the crop) all the manure that could be given, and every effort of the husbandman to restore the crop would be of no avail. The qualities of Indian implements vary much in different districts, *but there is no doubt that the best forms of them do much more suitable work under prevailing circumstances than those sent from England.*" The italics are ours. The authorities on experimental farms, who are so busily engaged in inventing new and improved ploughs at considerable cost, would do well to take into careful and attentive consideration the opinions expressed on the subject by a specialist like Mr. Wallace.

In discussing the subject of the wheat trade, Mr. Wallace finds something to say that has a practical interest and value. He points out that the amount of Indian wheat imported into England, though considerable, is after all a mere percentage of the total English wheat imports. He admits that the area under wheat in this country will increase, and so will the total amount exported to England; but he thinks it is quite a mistake to suppose that the area of Indian wheat cultivation is to extend so as to flood the English markets in a manner never before experienced. He says:—"The difficulties of increasing the area of land actually under the plough are too great to admit of its being accomplished by leaps and bounds. It may be said, if that is so, why has Indian wheat so suddenly appeared in quantity? Well, simply because that much of the land it now occupies while growing it has been substituted for some other crops. No doubt, this substitution may go on to some extent further, but there is a limit to it. The people must have food sufficient to live on, and when we speak of people, we speak of teeming millions, of which in this country we have no conception. The area, over which substitution of wheat for other crops is the sole source of the increased wheat yield, is in the densely populated and fully occupied districts of Oudh and the North-West Provinces. The area, where extension of cultivation is possible, in addition to substitution, stretches to the south—far into the Central Provinces and Berar, and a region where extension alone is likely lies west of the new areas named and east of the great desert of North-Western India. The crops which are being replaced are largely leguminous crops, of which there are numerous species cultivated in India." Mr. Wallace thinks on good grounds that the average yield of wheat per acre will fall to a lower level than at present. The practice of growing the same crop year after year on the same land without manure must exhaust the soil and reduce the yield. Manuring and a judicious system of rotation of crops increase the fertility of land; but the Indian cultivators cannot afford to adopt these methods. Mr. Wallace is of opinion that by the system of adopting wheat more largely to the sacrifice of other crops which previously entered into the native systems of rotation or into their systems of mixed crops, which fulfil in a great measure the functions of rotation, the Indian cultivators are lowering the fertility of their land, and thus for the benefit of the ready cash to be had for exported wheat, find themselves growing it at a sacrifice. It is thus clear that the development of the Indian wheat trade, of the benefits of which we hear so much, has not been an unmixed blessing to the country.

THE RAILWAY CONNEXION OF BURMA AND CHINA.

MR. Archibold Colquhoun, although now in the service of the Indian Government as a Deputy Commissioner in Upper Burma, has not forgotten his former employers, whose salt he had eaten so long. His services were engaged by the Associated Chamber of Commerce, in order to influence British public opinion in favour of the annexation of Thebaw's dominions. Mr. Colquhoun, it is notorious, served his late employers with his whole heart, mind and understanding. He left no stone unturned to win the cause for which he had been retained. He succeeded in persuading the London *Times* to accept him as an authority on Upper Burma. He then wrote a series of letters in the columns of the leading journal strongly recommending the incorporation of Thebaw's dominions into Her Majesty's Indian Empire. He knew well that the great depression of trade in the United Kingdom had made the British public particularly anxious for the opening of new markets for their manufactures. He took advantage of this circumstance and began to preach that the annexation of Upper Burma would lend to the attainment of the object which the English mercantile community had so much at heart. Not only would the Burmese purchase considerable quantities of British goods, but that they would find their way into the South-Western Provinces of China, and that gradually the four hundred millions of the Celestial Empire would become quite as dependent upon England for the supply of the manufactured articles as the vast population of India. No prospect could be more tempting to English manufacturers and merchants, who eagerly became converts to Mr. Colquhoun's sanguine views. But it would not look well to demand the annexation of Upper Burma on low selfish grounds. Mr. Colquhoun rose to the occasion and began to assure the British public that the people of Upper Burma were most anxious to enjoy the blessings of British rule, and that they would hail the English as deliverers from the oppressions of the hated Thebaw. Englishmen had merely to appear at Mandalay and they would be welcomed with open arms. Mr. Colquhoun's misrepresentations found strong support in the leading columns of the *Times*, and the demand of the British public for the deposition of Thebaw and for the annexation of his dominions could no longer be resisted. Upper Burma became a part and parcel of the Indian Empire, and Mr. Colquhoun's valuable services

were rewarded with a Deputy Commissionership in the newly acquired Province. There can be no doubt that the Mandalay campaign was undertaken with a light heart, in the belief that the people of Upper Burma would welcome the invaders with open arms. Events have proved how ill-founded this belief based on Mr. Colquhoun's misrepresentations was.

But the redoubtable promoter of the annexation of Upper Burma is not to be baulked. He lately went to England on short leave, and availed himself of the opportunity to assure the British mercantile community that they need not despair of the opening of new and extensive markets for their manufactures in China by way of Burma. He delivered an address on the Railway connexion of Burma and China before a special meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce. The Chairman, introducing the lecturer to his audience, took care to mention that the thanks of the commercial community were due in an eminent degree to Mr. Colquhoun and his worthy co-adjutor Mr. Holt Hallet for their praiseworthy efforts to promote the establishment of trade-relations with South-Western China by way of Burma. The Chairman observed: "We all recognised the imperative necessity for Great Britain not only to conceive and improve her commercial relations with foreign countries, but also to take advantage of every new opening, and to see to it that we obtained our full share of the trade of new districts. Within a comparatively recent period British merchants have been called upon to face an amount of serious competition in the East, formerly unknown,and it could not be denied that the establishment of the French in Tonquin and the favourable conditions obtained by them from the Government of China for entrance into the south-western portion of that vast empire were deserving of our careful attention. These facts ought at least to stimulate us to turn to account with as little delay as possible any definite scheme which would lead to the establishment of railway communication between Burma and China, ought to receive the serious and early attention of British merchants and of the British Government." These observations speak for themselves, and do not require any comment. Mr. Colquhoun then delivered his address. He began by explaining that the depression of trade and the activity of their continental neighbours had compelled the commercial community to consider the position of Great Britain in the international commercial contest. They felt that the only remedy for the depression of trade was to discover new consumers who were to be found in new markets, and to develop those already existing; and that the largest and most lucrative markets for their goods were China and Indo-China. The only thing required for obtaining full advantage of these markets is the establishment of railway-communication between Burma and China. He advocated a line from Moulmein to the Chinese frontier. Such a line, Mr. Colquhoun assured his hearers, would be "cheap in construction and certain to prove highly remunerative." He alluded to the present enormous cost of carriage in Indo-China and South-Western China, and comparing it with the low charge which would be levied by a railway from Moulmein, he stated that every branch of English industries would receive employment through the line. He is also confident that the construction of the proposed railway to the Chinese frontier would lead to the early introduction of railways into Western China, which would naturally draw railway materials from Great Britain *via* a British port. The section of the proposed railway in British territory from Moulmein to Raheng would cost about two and-a-half millions sterling, the gross guarantee on which, at 4 per cent, would be about one hundred thousand pounds. The section from Raheng to Bangkok would be 268 miles long and would cost nearly a million and-a-quarter, the guarantee on which, at 4 per cent, would amount to about £50,000. Mr. Colquhoun has no hope that the Government of Siam would undertake the construction of the section of the proposed railway which would lie within its territory. He would, therefore, have the Government of India to guarantee the whole line from Moulmein to Bangkok, making the necessary arrangements with the Siamese Government for refund upon the portions within Siamese territory. But Mr. Colquhoun does not explain what is to be done if the Siamese Government should refuse to accept any pecuniary responsibility for the section of the line within its territory. A high-minded and disinterested philanthroppist like Mr. Colquhoun is probably above vulgar considerations as pounds, shillings and pence.

After the conclusion of Mr. Colquhoun's address, Mr. Adamson moved a resolution to the effect that Her Majesty's Government be moved to urge on the Government of India the great desirability of conceding a guarantee to any responsible private enterprise which might be prepared to undertake the construction of the proposed lines. It is needless to say that the resolution was carried unanimously, though Mr. Martin Wood, the well-known Bombay publicist, expressed the opinion that the India Government ought not to be asked to bear the required guarantee. Common fairness demands that the British public, which demanded the annexation of Upper Burma, should bear the cost of establishing railway communication with China. Well, when the proposed railway is sure to prove remunerative, why should not British capitalists undertake its construction on their own responsibility without a guarantee from the Government of India? The Indian taxpayer is paying heavily for the pacification of Upper Burma, and it would be the height of injustice to make him bear the burden of the railway connexion with China.

MEDICAL REGISTRATION.

We regret to notice that the Bombay Doctors have followed the example of their Calcutta brethren, and resolved upon applying to Government for a law for the registration of medical practitioners. The resolution displays a narrowness of mind, a want of sympathy for the people, a zeal for private gain at the sacrifice of public convenience and health, which, without it, we could never have induced ourselves to predicate against a body of gentlemen whose learning, training and culture are of such a high order as those of English doctors in this country. We are on terms of intimate friendship with many medical gentlemen in this city, and we are firmly convinced that individually none of them would do any thing, which for the sake of his private gain, would stand in the way of medical relief for the poor. They are too good, too gentlemanly, too noble-minded to stoop to anything of the kind. It pains us very much, therefore, to have to comment on their proceedings with anything approaching to harshness. But in justice to the poor millions, whom the action of these gentlemen will deprive of the solace of medical help in the most trying moments of their lives, we cannot abstain from giving expression to our feelings. The Bombay Doctors dwell magniloquently on "the needs of the present, and the safety of the future generations," and "demand that when opportunities exist the generations should be made secure against the imperilment of their lives" We are unwilling to deny them credit for their good intentions, but we cannot help observing that their logic is faulty to the last degree. In the first place, they start on the assumption, to quote the language of the *Statesman*, that "there is no medical skill in India, but that which works with a European degree, or its nearest equivalent from some of the native schools. But there is a great deal of knowledge of the healing art in the country which has been attained by merely empirical methods of education—a knowledge which we believe to be wisely considered by the Government in its persistent refusal to make a Registration Act of universal application." That art has been found by the experience of many generations to be in many instances much more beneficial to the people at large, than the exogenous article which our friends desire to drive down the throats of their unwilling victims. Many Europeans freely resort to it in preference to the art of their native country, and under the circumstances, it is quite gratuitous to condemn it by a glib use of the word "imperilment." Had the case been otherwise, Holloway would not have been able to amass and leave behind a pincely fortune. "A European degree" is no protection against ignorance, much less is it a positive guarantee of the highest perfection in the art of healing, and the question may be in this connection asked as to the degree in homœopathic practice. Men of common sense cannot but think that reliance on a hundred-trillioneth part of charcoal in a 30th dilution solution of *carbo vegetalis* is a mere fatuity, and in serious cases it imperils the life of patients by depriving them of medical aid. But the practice is covered in many instances by a European degree. It might be said that infinitesimal dilutions have been found to be good. If so it is an empirical practice, and, therefore, can occupy no higher status than the empirical use of cobra poison by the Kabirajas of this country. In the second place, the service of European practitioners cannot be obtained at a moderate cost; to the bulk of the community it is simply inaccessible. It is next to impossible to make it accessible. The price of English drugs cannot be reduced, and without them a European degree is of no earthly value. The question then arises, will it be to the benefit of the bulk of the people to go without medical aid rather than accept the curative agencies of the indigenous practitioners, or to accept the latter with all their risks? As to the curative value of the two it would be foreign to our present purpose to argue, but as laymen we are satisfied that there is a mental satisfaction in the knowledge that something has been done to cure a patient which no parent or relative would like to forego, and sit with folded hands while a son, or a wife, or husband is in the throes of an attack of cholera. The man who would withhold this satisfaction to the people on the argument of there being risks in the use of empirical medicine is a hard-hearted cruel cynic, whose voice should have no force in the affairs of mankind. The saying is common amongst us that a man murders his mother, or wife, or child who fails to provide medicine in cases of illness, and this charge of murder should recoil on those who choose to stand between patients and the only medicines accessible to them. We can well understand that a law like the one proposed would prove profitable to those who hold European degrees or their equivalents. Dr. Birch stated as much when he proposed the scheme of registration before the Calcutta Medical Society; but would any Government, professing to be honest and fair, be justified to pass a law for the benefit of a particular section at the sacrifice of the community at large? To avoid discussion we accept the low ground of mental satisfaction, but next to positive good, the feeling that good has been done is a matter of high consideration.

The Calcutta practitioners have taken this point into consideration and propose a scheme for the selection of Hakims and Kabirajes for registration; but it does not at all seem to be a judicious one. The proposal is that the British Indian Association and the Mahomedan Association should select and certify fit candidates for registration; but as those Associations are formed of nonprofessional persons associated for political purposes, their certificates can be no guarantee of the medical qualifications of the candidates for registration, and the whole thing appears as a farce. That a Government should, by law, appoint such impermanent, non-professional, irresponsible bodies as advisers in matters of professional qualifications would be fraught with great evil. It would lead to favoritism and injustice, but seldom to any good for the community at large. We cannot, therefore, look upon it with anything like favor, and earnestly trust that the Government will give no heed to it.

THE CONGRESS.

IT IS very gratifying to notice how well represented Bengal will be in the forthcoming Congress. All the important public bodies of Calcutta have chosen influential delegates, and our Mufassil friends, it is specially pleasing to note, have laudably determined not to be left behindhand. Almost every district, town and sub-division has had its election meetings under the auspices of the local political associations, and not by the most strained interpretation of the term can it this year be pretended that the Bengal delegates at least will represent no one but themselves. All the recognised

constituencies have interested themselves in the matter, and the Congress will be as far representative as it is possible to be under the existing circumstances. The other provinces of India may not have been equally successful, but none will go wholly unrepresented. The idea originated with Bengal, and Bengal, as a matter of course, may naturally be expected to take a deeper and more abiding interest in the affair than the other provinces which had not yet had the advantage of having the Congress held in their midst with so much *eclat* as we witnessed here last year. On the whole, Bengal, we believe, will send about the largest number of delegates. The preparations at Madras are on a suitable scale, and every arrangement is being made by the local Committee for the accommodation and entertainment of the visitors, for which purpose large subscriptions have been raised. Intending delegates will do well to communicate beforehand with the Secretary to the Madras Committee whose advertisement we publish elsewhere, so that they may not be put to any inconvenience. The Bengal delegates should communicate with Babu Surendranath Bannerjee, the Secretary to the Provincial Committee, to arrange for their departure, and he will be most happy to give any information and aid that lies in his power. It has been arranged with Messers Thomas Cook and Sons, the well-known tourists' agents of this city, that a special steamer for the delegates will leave Calcutta on the 22nd instant. District Committees should inform the Provincial Secretary at an early date the number, names and professions of their delegates and the route they select for going. Arrangements for food will be made to suit Hindoo ideas, and the first class steamer charges will be 100 rupees for both the journeys, and the second class charge will be Rs. 60. By rail the corresponding charges will be 240 Rs. and Rs. 116-14. Servants will cost 33 Rs. by rail, and 24 Rs. by steamer. The Provincial Secretary has circulated a programme of work that he recommends, and the Madras Secretary has issued a more ambitious document. It, therefore, looks as if the mistake of the last year is not to be avoided and the same sort of bungling and uncertain multiplicity will be permitted. We trust the programme will be the first thing settled on the arrival of the delegates at Madras, before they formally meet in Congress. Sir T. Madhava Row is named as the likely Chairman, but as a Mahammedan Chairman would be desirable for many reasons, Sir Humayun Jah may be elected, if he likes. Many districts have appointed Mahammedan delegates in spite of the pressure brought to bear on the community.

We have been requested to announce that the Congress will sit on the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th instant.

SATURDAY'S MEETING OF THE SENATE.

THE scandalous proceedings about voting at the Senate Meeting, to which we adverted in our last issue, were rediscussed at a meeting of the Senate held, on Saturday last, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Justice Chunder Madhub Ghose. It was introduced by a Note, recorded by the Vice-Chancellor, in which he said:—"At the last meeting of the Senate, on the 3rd instant, the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to inquire into the Entrance Examination was taken into consideration. It was proposed by Sir Alfred Croft, who afterwards took the chair on my vacating it, that the subject of Chemistry be introduced into the Entrance Course. This was finally carried by the casting vote of the Chairman. It has been represented to me by the mover that it is undesirable that a question of this importance should be decided by a casting vote; and he recommends that an opportunity should be given to the Senate of reviewing its decision. In this view of the matter I concur. At the adjourned meeting of the Senate, to be held on the 10th instant, Sir Alfred Croft will accordingly bring forward a motion fixing a date for the introduction of Chemistry into the course; when it will be open to any member to move by way of amendment that the introduction of that subject be indefinitely postponed." At the second meeting Sir Alfred Croft gave his account of the previous voting, and the sense of the meeting was expressed by a resolution, supported by 31 against 14 votes, which declared that Chemistry be indefinitely postponed. A resolution was then proposed by Mr. Webb to the effect that the Report of the Entrance Examination Committee be sent back to the Committee for revision, as it appeared that "the names of two, at least, of the Members of the Committee were appended to the Report without their sanction or authority." The charge was admitted, and the explanation given was that Mr. Cotton, the Chairman of the Committee, had directed those names to be inserted without the authority of the parties concerned. This led to much angry discussion. The defence set up by Dr. Gurudas Bannerji and Sir Henry Harrison was of a purely technical character: it was that the parties concerned had condoned the offence by not taking exception to the act at an earlier stage, and the reply was that the law of limitation did not apply to such a case, and as a matter of fact the protest was put in at the very first opportunity which presented itself to the persons whose names had been improperly used. The sense of the meeting was strongly in favor of Mr. Webb's motion; but at the last moment, seeing that the motion would cast a serious reflection on the conduct of the Registrar and of Mr. Cotton, the mover thought proper to withdraw it. Father Neut than proposed that no change be made in the present system of the Entrance Examination; but the proposition was lost on the ground that such a course would perpetuate a system which had led to the wholesale plucking and scandal of the last two or three years. Anyhow we are glad that the advice of *Punch* was acted upon. That advice is worth repeating for the benefit of our Dons. It runs thus:—

> "Bother all isms and ologies, excellent though they be in their way.
> For bread-winning, they want something, without which they won't pay."

The discussions took up over three hours, and the meeting had then to be adjourned to decide the question about the marks recommended by the Committee for the several subjects comprised in the Entrance course.

A wag at the meeting thus summarised the proceedings in verse:

> Father Neut was for no change,
> And Rowe, he followed suit,
> Rajendra thought their doctrine strange,
> And rose it to refute,
> Then Gurudas a moment prosed,
> Macdonald spoke also,
> While we the while in silence dozed,
> For Bose increased our woe,
> By speaking what to understand,
> Would task the sagest in the land!

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy will arrive at Calcutta (Sealdah Railway Station), at 5-50 P. M., on Saturday the 17th instant. His Excellency will be received by the Chairman of the Justices, and Commissioner of Police for the Town of Calcutta, and the Magistrate of Alipore; and at Government House by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Staff, Members of His Excellency's Council, the General Officer Commanding the Presidency District and Staff, the principal Civil and Military Officers, and other gentlemen who are desirous of attending. The route taken will be by the Circular Road, Dhurrumtollah and Esplanade East into Government House by the North-East Entrance.

A BAD COLLISION is reported to have taken place on Thursday near Jhansi between the two trains employed in constructing work. Five persons were killed and eleven wounded.

THE Unionists of England feel that demonstrations must be met by counter-demonstrations if their position is to be strengthened. They accordingly held a "great meeting, followed by a banquet on the 8th instant at Westminister. The Duke of Argyle, Lord Derby, and a number of other notabilities were present. The speeches mainly turned on the state of Ireland.

IT is gratifying to hear it stated that the doctors in attendance upon the Crown Prince are beginning to entertain doubts as to whether the complaint really is cancer. His Royal Highness continues to enjoy robust health, and his medical advisers are more sanguine about his recovery. The five years' limit assigned to His Highness's life appears then to be all moonshine. His preservation is now of the utmost importance for the preservation of European peace, and may God spare him.

THE Hon. Robert Steel has been reappointed an Additional Member of the Supreme Legislative Council. Mr. Steel is a strong advocate of discussing the Budget in Council, and his reappointment will strengthen the hands of those who seek the reconstitution of the Council on that basis.

THE *Englishman* has received a telegram to the effect that a destructive fire broke out early on the morning of Friday at the Mazagon Mill, of which Sir Dinshaw Petit is the agent. The damage is estimated at about three lakhs of rupees. The conflagration has been got under, and the loss is believed to be covered by the insurance.

THE same paper hears that serious defalcations have been discovered in the accounts of the Karachi Branch Bank of Bombay. The defalcations are said to amount to about one lakh of rupees.

THERE was a very enjoyable social gathering on Tuesday last when His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor gave the first "at home" of the season at Belvedere. His Honor and Lady Steuart received the guests personally, and there was none of that stiffness or disgraceful distinction between the big and the lowly, the *saheb* and the *kala*, that had unfortunately come to be a feature of these receptions. Every attention was paid to the wants of the guests, and refreshments were provided in splendid style to suit both European and Native tastes and requirements. His Honor and the whole household were all attention throughout. The Austrian String band discoursed music, and the United Circus Company, expressly engaged for the occasion, gave acrobatic performances.

THE *Pioneer* has the following defence of the recent high-handed doings in Bhupal:—"Some time back a creature of the name of Currie, said to be a correspondent of an Anglo-Native newspaper, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, visited Bhupal, and managed to make a certain amount of noise in the papers, the Nawab Abdul Latif, then Minister of the State, being apparently too timid to carry out Sir Lepel Griffin's orders for his expulsion. On the man's reappearance at Bhupal, a few days ago, the Begum herself directed his expulsion, an order which Colonel Ward vigorously enforced, after it had been found necessary to confine the unwelcome visitor for one night in the Hawalat, in consequence of his endeavouring to evade Her Highness's request. A little of the same discriminating vigour in the Government of India and the pestilent root of the evil will be extirpated from Bengal." This is in the best style of the *Pi.*; but we fail to perceive how the expulsion of Dr. Currie can "extirpate" the "pestilent root" from Bengal, or what has Bengal to do with Bhupal. If the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* be the root aimed at, the sooner it goes the better, if it cannot withstand the loss of a correspondent at Bhupal. The real "extirpation" necessary is that of injustice and oppression. When they have been done with, the "pestilent root" will die of inanition. By the way what would the Allahabad paper have

said if any Smith, Jones, or Robinson, who did not correspond with the *Patrika*, been expelled as summarily from Gwalior, or Kashmir, or Indore? We do not care at all whether the Begum gave the order or not. If she did she was wrong; if she did not, those who did were grievously wrong. Nothing could be more preposterously oppressive than the power of capricious expulsion, and the British Government would be the last to tolerate it. It destroys the very foundation of civil society. We could well understand a law declaring correspondence with the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* as a sin punishable by exile, but without such a law the order of expulsion appears arbitrary in the extreme. The *Pi.* would have said as much had not Colonel Ward, who has ordered the expulsion, been somehow related to some one who is no stranger to our contemporary.

IT is gratifying to note that in the very stronghold of the enemies of the National Congress, under the Chairmanship of Moulvie Khaja Mahammad Yusaf, the Secretary of Moulvie Syad Ahmad's Alighur Institute, two Mahammadan gentlemen have been elected delegates to the Madras Congress. What will Mr. Beck say to this? We congratulate the Alighurites on their rising above malicious advice.

THE next Bengal Army List will include a record of the war services of the Native Officers in the Indian Army. With regard to this reform the *Pioneer* justly observes:—"this is certainly only a just recognition of the splendid work done by many brave men, whose names unfortunately for themselves are seldom brought to public notice. In the Army List at present we can only single out the most distinguished among them by carefully studying the 'Orders' which have been bestowed upon them, particularly that of the 'Order of Merit,' the Victoria Cross of the Native Army. Under the new arrangement their actual war services will be clearly shown. Many heroes of the Mutiny days are still with their regiments, and their records will indeed be hard to beat."

WE are glad that the honors of the shrievalty for the ensuing year have been conferred on the Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar. He is the fourth native gentleman and first medical practitioner, who has got this civic honor on this side of India. On the other side of India, the late Dr. Bhau Daji was the first medical man who was so honored, the next being Mr. Atmaram Pandurang, also a medical man. In India the shrievalty has no connection with civil duty. It carries, however, a handsome honorarium, and is an honorable post, which has its use. The actual duties of the office are those which in the Muffasil devolve on the Nazir, and in Calcutta are discharged by the Deputy Sheriff. For these a better selection could not have been made than that of our friend Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder He holds a prominent position in his profession, and for zeal, activity, honesty, and devotion to duty, few of his cloth do surpass him. This is the first time that a native gentleman has been appointed Deputy Sheriff. We offer our cordial congratulations to both Dr. Mohendralal Sircar and Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder on the honor that has been done them.

OUR civilians have taken to a novel but questionable method of vindicating their official career on retirement, resignation, nay expulsion. They issue for the benefit of the public an apologetic "Narrative" supposed to wash away all their shortcomings. Sir Rivers Thompson set the example. Sir Alfred Lyall imitated it, and now in the words of the homely Bengali proverb *kholse* will not be left behind but will follow suit of *Ang* and *Bang*. The maxim about silence being golden would have applied to few cases more forcibly than to that of Mr. Sullivan of Madras fame, and yet he will not keep it. He has come out with a formidable "Narrative of the circumstances", under which he "resigned his seat in the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Madras." The Narrative is but too well known, and no amount of varnishing is likely to improve it.

THE death of Lord Lyons, the eminent English diplomatist, is announced. It is only a few weeks ago that he retired from the Paris Embassy, owing to ill-health, and the whole of his life was spent in diplomatic service in Florence, Athens, Rome, Constantinople, America and lastly Paris. His diplomatic discretion and tact were proverbial, and none knew better to steer clear of international difficulties, and uphold the honor and interest of the country he represented with so marked ability and credit without any unpleasant or harassing compromises. *Truth* accounts for his success by saying that the noble Lord, though "fond of good cheer, was a water drinker only. But wine was poured into his glass at his own table, to encourage others to imbibe the vintages offered them, but it was not so much as tasted. This may be one of the reasons why his head in the most trying situations kept quite steady. He spent perhaps six hours a day at his desk." This is saying a good deal about a man who spent the better part of his life as a bachelor in the gay capital of France. His place will be ill-supplied by his successor in the Paris Embassy, who is described as "unsteady, sure to 'plunge' at the Bourse, a plaything in the hands of the Jews, and by no means insensible to the allurements of the fast actresses of Paris"

THE Municipal elections in Bengal are over for the most part. They occupied Monday and Tuesday, and are said to have passed off quietly on the whole. The representation to Government that the days of election should be observed as local holidays was not wholly given effect to. For a few hours only there was a respite of work, and the general inconvenience on that account was not inconsiderable. This little indulgence to the ratepayers could not have cost the Government dear.

THE hitherto peaceable attitude of the Government towards Thibet is evidently unpleasant to the British merchants, and they are uneasy at being practically kept out of the profitable Thibet trade. The Thibet authorities having, since Mr. Macaulay's projected mission, interdicted direct trade with India through Sikkim, the trade has now to take the circuitous route through Nepal, which is attended with serious inconvenience and loss. The result of Mr. Paul's late mission to Sikkim seems to be uncertain, and the Government of India has not yet made any orders on the report thereof. The European mercantile community, anxious that the orders should not be unfavourable and that active steps should be taken with regard to the question, have asked the Bengal Government to move the Supreme Government in that behalf. Although a direct route would be welcome by far, both for political and commercial reasons, the Government should not deviate from its policy of circumspection, nor adopt any heroic measures likely to involve it in serious complication with Thibet or China. So far as diplomatic measures, which by the way should not be already costly like Mr. Macaulay's mission, may effect the purpose, there could be no possible objection; but to go further would be unwarrantable. Burma is quiet enough for sometime, and the people of India are by no means inclined or able to pay a "slightly more increased premium" for increased trade facilities of European merchants.

THE *Indian Daily News* makes a very sensible proposal which Sir Steuart Bayley is sure to take in good spirit. Shahabad is not the only district where the working of the irrigation canals is a fruitful source of oppression and inconvenience, for they could be predicated in no less a degree of Midnapore and Orissa. The enquiries of the lately appointed Commission should be extended to these districts as well, and some body should be appointed to represent them when these districts are visited.

THE National Chamber of Commerce not only understands its work thoroughly well, but is determined to do it in right earnest. All questions of trade and commerce are engaging its attention, and it sends up representations to the Government whenever necessary. The last is on the question of adopting a uniform standard unit of length throughout India. The Chamber observes:—"The fraudulent practice that has sprung up of late, of putting false marks on piece-goods, is a growing evil. It results in causing material loss to the ignorant retail dealer and the buyer in this country, and tends to shake public confidence in the honesty and good faith of English traders and manufacturers, and thus deters the expansion of this branch of the trade. My Committee, therefore, fully appreciates the necessity for adopting stringent legislative action for putting down such an injurious and demoralizing practice. My Committee most respectfully begs to observe that the *hât* (cubit) and the *gaz*, representing linear measures, instead of representing 18 and 36 inches respec ively, differ widely, in different places, and not uncommonly in the same locality." We have said our say on this fraudulent practice many times, and we trust the Government will not further abstain from taking action. The views of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the question are much the same and have been often expressed. When European and Indian merchants all concur in condemning the practice the Government should not let it prevail long.

SIR Comer Petheram, the Chief Justice of Bengal, on Tuesday, left the Presidency on a tour of inspection. His Lordship will, it is stated, visit some of the Subordinate Courts in the Mofussil. Occasional inspections like these lead to healthy results. The last was the one held by Mr. Justice Prinsep, who sent in a bulky report about a variety of matters. But no perceptible action has been taken on it that we are aware of. We trust Sir Comer's visitation tour will not be equally fruitless.

THE people of Howrah are taking a good deal of interest in the municipal elections. On Monday a case connected with the elections and one which has excited great sensation, was tried by the first Munsiff of Howrah. Babu I. C. Bose, Assistant Accountant-General, Bengal, appeared as a candidate for the Commissionership of Ward No. 6 of the Municipality. A pleader of the Howrah Court, considering this illegal, applied to Mr. Westmacott, the Magistrate, who will hold the election, not to record votes in Baboo Bose's favour, he being a resident of Ward No. 4, and not, therefore, eligible for Ward No. 6. The Magistrate did not countenance this appeal, and the pleader instituted a suit in the Munsiff's Court against the Magistrate and Baboo I. C. Bose to restrain the former from entertaining votes in favour of Baboo I. C. Bose, and the latter from standing as a candidate for Ward No. 6. Summonses were accordingly issued against both parties, but the Magistrate was allowed to withdraw from the case on his refusing to adduce evidence. Baboo I. C. Bose was declared ineligible. The ratepayers and residents of Howrah have drawn up a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor, for a postponement of the municipal elections, and a revision of the voting list. Owing to the laxity and uncertainty of the bye-laws, many ratepayers have been deprived of electoral rights. The prayer is reasonable.

THE Howrah currency note forgery case is not yet at an end. The jurors and the judge have been unable to agree as to the guilt of the accused and the case has been referred to the High Court. It is of the greatest importance to trace the felons and bring them to justice, and we trust no stones will be left unturned to do so. The forgeries have created a panic in the money-dealing circle, and quite a large number of small notes have been withdrawn from circulation. It is said the forgeries are of the clumsiest description and can be detected on close examination even by those who are no experts.

FURTHER improvements are being effected, it is said, in the Meteorological Department, so that the weather reports may be printed and issued here, from the next month, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning, instead of at 3 in the afternoon. This will be a distinct gain to the shipping.

MR. R. K. Sen, Registrar of the Small Cause Court, will officiate as Fourth Judge, and Mr. Abdul Hossain, Barister-at-Law, will act as Registrar of the Court.

ANOTHER friend of India is about to enter Parliament. At a conference of the Central Liberal Association of North Ayrshire, it has been unanimously agreed to adopt Sir William Wedderburn, lately retired from the Bombay Council, as the Liberal candidate for that division. Mr. Wedderburn is a Gladstonian and Home Ruler. Every true Liberal must be so by instinct. We expect a great deal from Sir William, and his thorough knowledge of our wants ought to stand him in good stead.

MR. Fergusson, the Official Trustee of Bengal, whose intention to retire on leave we announced last week, is, we regret to announce, dead. He was suffering from a malignant cancer in the tongue for a long time and had found all remedies, including an operation, useless. He succumbed to the malady on Monday last. He was a friend of the poor and was respected for the qualities of his heart by Europeans and natives alike. The following particulars of the deceased are taken from the *Englishman*. "The deceased was the eldest son of the late Mr. W. F. Fergusson, a native of Ayrshire, who was well-known as a merchant of Calcutta. Born in 1834 and educated at Rugby, he was admitted as an Attorney of the High Court in August, 1860. For several years, he was a member of the firm of Messrs. Bernard, Sanderson and Fergusson, from which he retired in 1868 in order to read for the Bar, being called to the Middle Temple in May, 1871. He then returned to India to practise, and two years later was appointed Official Trustee. He also acted several times as Deputy Sheriff, and had held the appointment of Registrar of the Diocese for some seven years. Among other appointments, he had long been a Director of the Bank of Bengal, of which he was elected President at the beginning of the current year. Mr. Fergusson was connected with many public movements, and was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Defence Association." A large assembly of European and Native gentlemen was present at his funeral.

SOME time has now elapsed since we had the assurance of Sir Steuart Bayley that the Outstill question would be re-opened. The Government was fully justified in waiting for facts and giving the system a fair trial. To the Indian Association belongs the credit of having collected a formidable array of facts which the Association has embodied in a letter to the Government, and which makes disclosures that take away the breath of the staunchest advocates of the system. The theory about the evil being kept down by circumscribing the area of operations and limiting the capacity of stills, and letting them out to the highest bid, has turned out illusory, and it has been proved to a demonstration that drink has been cheapened about four times, that drunkenness has increased proportionately, and that the increase in crimes has also been proportionate. The facts have special reference to the Districts of Hooghly and Howrah and are based on the unimpeachable testimony of respectable villagers and local political, religious and social associations. Let the Government either disprove the facts, or revise the system and do away with it in populous villages where it is admittedly doing incalculable harm.

THE Rajah of Kapurthala, in addition to his offer of a gift of five lakhs of rupees to the Government towards the cost of the frontier defences, has made a further proposal to equip and maintain, in a thoroughly efficient state for service, a force equal to that which he lent the Government in 1879 for service in Afghanistan.

ALTHOUGH the exact date of the examination of candidates for Deputy Magistrateships has not yet been fixed, it is said that it will take place about the 15th of January. The number of candidates already on the list is said to be over 150, the greater portion of whom are graduates of the University.

THE Irrigation Commission has commenced operations at Arrah. How thoughtful and judicious was Sir Steuart Bayley's appointment of the Commission will appear from the following extract from the *Indian Daily News*, which has sent a special correspondent with the Commission :—

"The excitement in the district on the subject of the Committee's inquiries is very general and pronounced. The President of the Commission (Mr. Cotton) is besieged on every side by the ryots, whom he describes as "rampant"—not in the sense of being violent and aggressive, but importunate and pressing in their appeals for redress of their grievances, which are evidently keenly felt. The people are overjoyed at the fact of an inquiry having been ordered, and trust that the investigation will lead to justice being done. They even mobbed the Reporter, on his arrival in the station, in their anxiety to thrust petitions upon him. He writes as to the manifestations of public interest in the inquiry :—"During the recording of the evidence, the building in which the Commission sat was thronged the whole day by large crowds of ryots, who watched the proceedings with evident interest. Those who could not obtain seats inside the office blocked the windows and doors four deep, while others, less fortunate, had to content themselves with camping under the trees in the compound, where they were joined now and then by their brethren from inside, who gave them frequent *khubber* of the proceedings of the *nya duftur*, as the Commission has been dubbed. On the President coming to and leaving the office, he was literally mobbed by the ryots, many embracing his knees and holding his feet, after the manner of the Oriental ; others flourishing petitions, applications for refund of rates wrongly levied, old and tattered receipts ; and all, on every side, loudly clamouring for immediate redress of their grievances. There appeared to be an impression that each personal application would be enquired into and summarily settled on the spot."

THE Gilchrist Scholarship examination will be held at the Presidency College on Monday the 9th January and the following days.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in consultation with the Banking Community of Calcutta, is not opposed to the abolition of the Calcutta Mint. They, however, make the important reservation that the Government will undertake to give the Calcutta public the option of receiving Currency in Calcutta in exchange for bullion coined in the Bombay Mint. This option should be given without extra charge, at least no higher charge should be made for the transfer than one-sixteenth per centum. The Committee of the Chamber assume that Government would undertake to receive bullion in Calcutta for coinage in Bombay, and return the coined equivalent in Calcutta without charge for carriage, and with no further delay than is incurred under the present Mint Rules. This is tantamount to opposing the scheme. We should like to know what the opinion of the National Chamber is on this important question.

THE report of the Medical Institutions of Calcutta for 1886 is very encouraging. The public health of Calcutta was much better in 1886 than in any one of the eleven preceding years. There was a remarkable decrease in the number of deaths from small-pox and fevers; diarrhœa and dysentry proved less fatal. The general death-rate of the town from all causes was 26·42 per mille the lowest on record during the past twelve years, and smaller by nearly three per mille than last year. An increase is shown in the number of in-door patients at all, except the Medical College and Campbell Hospitals. In only one of the three Calcutta hospitals which receive out-door patients, viz., the Medical College, was there an increase in attendance. The general death-rate of the Calcutta hospitals was 110·65 per mille against 120·23 in 1885. If cholera deaths be excluded, the general death-rate among all races was 101 per mille against 113 in the previous year. If moribund and cholera cases be both excluded from the list of deaths among natives, the true native death-rate was 112·7 against 118·07 in 1885. The number of important surgical operations performed during the year was 1,561 against 1,505 in the previous year. The number of minor operations undertaken was 19,040 against 18,042 in 1885. An important improvement was effected during the year in the opening of a children's ward in the Medical College Hospital. Formerly children used to be treated in the female wards of the Medical College and Presidency General Hospitals. Now one of the female wards of the former institution has been divided, and the portion thus cut off has been furnished throughout with the assistance of charity for the accommodation of European and Eurasian children.

How long will the Government sleep over the cooly question? Harrowing tales of oppression reach us from every side, and heaven knows how many more are hushed up and never permitted to reach the public ear. If our public bodies and newspapers will take a deeper interest in the question and ventilate about it more freely, facts may be elicited which ought to make the hair of our supine legislators stand on their end. The necessities of trade can be no justification for unlicensed traffic in human beings ; and if free labour in Assam means the extinction of the local tea-industry, we can be only sorry for the industry. No such law seems necessary for the bleak Himalyan territories, and no such law ought to be necessary for Assam with its improved railway and steamer communications. Last cold weather we were assured by Lord Dufferin that the whole question was about to be reopened and palliative measures would be introduced. But the pledge has not yet been redeemed, and we ought to beseech his Lordship over again and never rest till this disgrace on the good name of British administration in India is blotted out for good. Government pretends to wait for facts as if they are not plentiful as berries in season. Those that are published ought to furnish enough *raison d' etre* for action on the part of any sympathetic Government. The latest report comes from Ranigunge where a *ghatwall's* servant who had come amarketing had been forcibly immured in a cooly depot. The delinquent recruiter has been awarded, it is satisfactory to learn, three months hard labour for his zeal; but isolated cases of punishment like these can never put down a wide-spreading system.

WOE to a nation that reveres not its great-men nor does appreciate and reward their labours. And yet we are such a nation. It is now 14 years that Michael Madhusudun Datta died under circumstances of distress, and the grateful nation had not had the time and means of preserving the undying memory of the greatest poet that it ever produced. Michael was a Christian convert and had to be burried; but no tomb, monument, or sepulchre points out the place where his precious remains were deposited for rest; and they are under the law about to be exhumed and scattered to the winds and make room for their betters. A poor sum of three hundred rupees is all that is necessary to save his memory from this ignominy, and it has not been forthcoming, though the public have been appealed to for a considerable time. Any of our millioniares could pay down ten times that beggarly amount without the least inconvenience, and do spend ten times as much on frivolities of which they themselves are ashamed. The Memorial Fund of a retiring autocrat, worth-nothing civilian would command a larger subscription. Our poets and our actors, whom Michael, the father of the Modern School of Bengali poetry, has benefited more than any one else, ought to bend down their heads in shame that the appeal yet remains unresponded to, and our scholars and men boasting of education ought to share the shame. The authorities out of sheer kindness have yet abstained from exhuming the grave under the rules, but will not wait longer unless the funds for erecting a suitable tombstone are at once forthcoming. Those inclined to show their gratitude and reverence to the memory of the dec ased bard should immediately send in their subscriptions, however humble, to the editor of the *Indian Mirror*, who has kindly undertaken the charge of the collections.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.—IN cases of DEBILITY and Emaciation, the powerful curative influence of Dr. de

Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, is graphically described by Sir Henry Marsh, Bart, M. D., phisician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, who, after extensive use, strongly recommended this preparation, and observed :—"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value." This eminent phisician remarks :—"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired, this remedy tells with peculiar efficacy. The reviving and remaining effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating ; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*7th December 1887.*

GENERAL,—Mr. D. B. Allen is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the sudder station of the District of Jessore, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating Magistrate and Collector of that District.

Moulvi Amiruddin Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Kedar Nath Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Satkhira, Khulna, is allowed leave for two months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Babu Surendro Nath Ghose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Khulna, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Satkhra Sub-Division of that District, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

In modification of the order of the 23rd November 1887, Mr. Mahomed Israil, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kushtea, Nuddea, is transferred to the 24 Pergunnahs District, and is appointed to have charge of the Baraset Sub-Division of that District, vice Babu Rakhal Dass Haldar, deceased.

Babu Mohesh Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra, is transferred to Jessore, and is posted to the sudder station of that District.

Babu Tulsi Dass Mukerji, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is transferred to Bogra.

Mr. W. H. Page is allowed leave for two months and twenty-nine days under the note to rule 2 section 73 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 18th instant, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved of his present appointment as Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Mozufferpore.

Babu Bogola Prosunno Mozumdar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is allowed leave for one month, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 21st instant.

Mr. E. F. Ainslie, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Palamow, Lohardugga, is vested with special appellate powers under section 87 of Act VII (B. C.) of 1876.

Mr. J. G. Ritchie is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr Ritchie is allowed leave for fourteen days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date of his being relieved of his appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Moulvi Syed Mahomed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it

Mr H Thompson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of the District of Purneah.

Babu Nityananda Bhar, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is transferred to Rajshahye, and is posted to the station of that District.

Babu Nogendro Nath Pal Chowdhry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of the District of Burdwan.

Babu Purna Chunder Roy, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Orissa Division, and Assistant to the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, is allowed leave for one month and eighteen days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code.

Babu Atal Behary Moitra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to act as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Orissa Division, and also as Assistant to the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Purna Chunder Roy, or until further oders.

Babu Atul Behary Moitra is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector in the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack.

Kumar Girindra Narain Deb, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is transferred to Nuddea, and is posted to the sudder station of that District,

Babu Bunkim Chunder Chatterji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is allowed leave for six months, under section 134 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. H. Bernard is appointed to act, until further orders in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the sudder station of the District of the 24 Pergunnahs, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Rai Rajendra Nath Mitter Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—The Lieutenant-Governor authorizes Babu Umesh Chunder Roy, an Honorary Magistrate, of the Regular Bench at Ghatal, in the District of Midnapore, to try cases under Act III (B. C.) of 1884 arising within the limits of the Ramjibunpore Municipality.

Babu Srinath Pal, First Munsiff of Diamond Harbour is vested with the powers conferred on District Judges by Sections 344 to 359 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure in cases wheret the debts owing by the insolvent do not exceed Rs. 1,000.

Babu Beni Madhub Mitter, First Subordinate Judges of Dacca, is allowed leave for two months, under rule 1, section 73 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be relieved.

Babu Anand Kumar Sarbodhikari, Munsiff of Garbetta in the District of Midnapore, is appointed to act as First Subordinate Judge of Dacca, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Beni Madhub Mitter, or until further orders.

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THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, 1887.

THE Madras Committee beg to announce that the third Indian National Congress will be held at Madras in accordance with the resolution No. XIV adopted at the last Congress held at Calcutta in 1886. The days of meetings as already announced will be 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, December 1887. The several Standing Committees, public bodies and the Secretaries of the public meetings to be held for the appointment of delegates are requested to communicate to the undersigned, in a tabular form like the one below, the particulars regarding the delegates. As for any special arrangements which the delegates may require during their stay at Madras they may communicate to the undersigned.

Presidency.	Province, District or City.	Name in full.	By whom and when elected.	Occupation.	Remarks.

M. VIRARAGHAVA CHARIAR,
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3. All ornaments purchased at the shop, are received back on deduction of one rupee per tollah for gold and one anna per tollah for silver ornaments; the price refunded being regulated by the market price of gold and silver at the time.

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